

Borough of Warwick.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

HEALTH OF THE DISTRICT

FOR THE YEAR 1947,

BY

H. GIBBONS WARD, M.D., D.P.H.,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

OF THE

Warwickshire Combined Districts.

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1948.

1, MILVERTON HILL,
LEAMINGTON SPA.

August, 1948.

To the Council of the Borough of Warwick.

Mr. MAYOR and GENTLEMEN,

Herewith the Report for 1947, this is the 29th Annual Report I have presented to you.

As in the past few years this Report is restricted to a statement of facts, but a more extended report is given by the Sanitary Inspector.

Kindness has been extended to me by members of the Council and my colleagues, for which I am most grateful.

I am, Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

H. GIBBONS WARD,
Medical Officer of Health

Borough of Warwick.

A. EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

Population (estimated) Mid-year, 1947	...	...	14,470
Birth Rate	...	...	21
Still Births—Rate per 1,000 total births	...	...	19
Death Rate	...	...	10.9
Deaths from Diseases and Accidents of Pregnancy and Child-birth	{ From Sepsis ,, other causes	...	— —
Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age :—			
All Infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	36
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births			35
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	44
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	...	—
,, Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	1
,, Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	...		—

Population.—An increase of 160 on the estimated figure for 1946.

Birth Rate.—As in 1944 the figure is well above the average of the past 10 years, and much the same as that for England and Wales.

Death Rate.—Well below the average for past years and less than that for England and Wales, viz. 12.0.

Infant Mortality.—The figure of 36 per 1,000 births is a fairly average one, but is more favourable than that of England and Wales viz., 41.

Statistics for the past ten years and also for England and Wales in 1947 will be seen under Table II.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE BOROUGH OF WARWICK.

Medical Officer of Health :

H. GIBBONS WARD, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Senior Sanitary Inspector :

J. BULLOCK

Cert. R.S.I. & S.I. Exam. Jt. Board.

Cert. R.S.I. for Inspectors of Meat and Foods.

Cert. Institute of Housing.

Additional Sanitary Inspector :

R. P. CHURCHILL

Cert. R.S.I. & S.I. Exam. Jt. Board.

Cert. R.S.I. for Inspectors of Meat and Foods.

(Resigned 14th September, 1947).

S. H. WEST

Cert. R.S.I. & S.I. Exam. Jt. Board.

Cert. R.S.I. for Inspectors of Meat and Foods.

Cert. R.S.I. for Smoke Inspectors.

(Appointed 1st November, 1947).

Borough Engineer, Surveyor and Waterworks Engineer :

R. WORMELL, A.M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E., A.M.T.P.I.

Public Analysts :

BOSTOCK HILL and RIGBY, Birmingham.

B. GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

6. *Laboratory Facilities.*—Bacteriological examinations by the Birmingham University :—

	Positive.	Negative.	Total.
*Diphtheria ...	42	114	156
*Enteric Fever	—	—	—
Tuberculosis...	—	—	—
			<hr/> 156 <hr/>

*This includes specimens from Heathcote Isolation Hospital.

C. SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.

I am indebted to Mr. WORMELL, the Borough Engineer for much of the following information :—

1. *Water Supply.*—Consumption during the year was 191,658,500 gallons by domestic users and 54,439,200 gallons by trade users. The total average consumption per head per day of 44 gallons showed an increase of 3 gallons per head per day over last year.

Bacteriological examinations of the water, both raw and treated, were made periodically and in all cases satisfactory reports were obtained.

There are now only 17 houses served by private wells. The number of dwellinghouses having to share taps is substantially the same as in 1945 (346 houses, with a total of 143 taps, serving 9% of the population). These shared taps are either on stand-pipes in common yards or in common wash-houses.

2. (i.)—*Drainage and Sewage Treatment*.—The Sewage Disposal Works have been working efficiently and a weekly average of 6,750,500 gallons were received into the settling tanks. This amount showed an increase of 200,000 gallons per week on the figure for 1946.

During the year the sludge beds at the Works were cleaned out. The beds were machine dredged to the adjacent vacant land. During this operation a temporary sludge lagoon was opened. After resting the old beds were re-opened.

(ii.) *Rivers and Streams*.—Serious flooding of the River Avon in March resulted in temporary pollution of the river from the sewers serving houses in the flooded streets.

(iii.) *Sanitary Fittings fixed during the year* :—

(a) Water closets	...	...	...	26
(b) Urinals	...	...	...	3
(c) Lavatory basins	...	...	...	18
(d) Sinks	...	...	...	7

(iv.) *Public Cleansing*.—A Refuse Collection of once per week in most districts was maintained. Street cleansing was carried out with four hand trucks and one horse and cart. The streets in the centre of the town were each cleansed from two to three times per week.

A Contract was entered into with the "Contract Gulley Cleansing Company" whereby all gullies in the Borough were to be cleansed and flushed by machine at quarterly intervals. It is considered that this method is a great improvement on the former method of hand cleansing.

During the year the Council considered the introduction of a dual bin refuse collection. After final details had been decided the scheme was deferred after the Ministry of Health had suggested the capital outlay inopportune.

(v.) *Swimming Bath*.—The Open-air Bath was open to the public during the early Summer months, but owing to the outbreak of Infantile Paralysis the Bath was closed for the Season on the advice of the Medical Officer of Health as a safety precaution.

3. *Sanitary Inspection of the Area*.—Table 1 gives a summary of the work of the Sanitary Inspector and his Report which follows gives the information with respect to the Sanitary Circumstances of the District.

D. HOUSING.

Thirty permanent houses for the local authority and six by private enterprise were completed.

E. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

See Annual Report of Sanitary Inspector, which follows.

VI. PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Incidence of Commoner Infectious Diseases since 1939.

		Smallpox.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Pneumonia.	Encephalitis Lethargica.	Puerperal Pyrexia.
1939	...	—	6	38	2	17	—	1
1940	...	—	14	25	1	39	—	4
1941	...	—	13	9	—	24	—	1
1942	...	—	25	15	—	16	—	1
1943	...	—	21	26	—	17	—	1
1944	...	—	13	14	—	23	—	—
1945	...	—	—	21	—	10	—	—
1946	...	—	3	4	—	8	—	—
1947	...	—	1	12	—	14	—	1

Reference to Table III. will give the age distribution of the cases notified during 1947.

School Closures.—Nil.

Diphtheria.—One case was notified, an adult, not immunised.

Diphtheria Immunisation.—The campaign for the immunisation of school children against Diphtheria continued, and at the end of 1947, 2,097 school children had been treated together with 1,386 under school age, giving a total of 3,483.

Acute Poliomyelitis.—10 Cases were notified, 9 of which were under 15 years of age, there were no deaths, and all were treated in a General Hospital. All the cases occurred during September.

TUBERCULOSIS.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, TUBERCULOSIS.

AGE—PERIODS			NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
					Non-				Non-	
			Pulmonary.	Pulmonary.	Pulmonary.	Pulmonary.	Pulmonary.	Pulmonary.	Pulmonary.	Pulmonary.
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	—	—	...	—	—	...	—
1	—	—	...	—	1	...	—
5	3	2	...	—	—	...	—
15	4	1	...	—	1	...	—
25	4	5	...	—	—	1	...
35	1	1	...	—	—	2	...
45	5	—	...	—	—	...	1
55	1	—	...	—	—	1	...
65 and upwards	2	—	...	—	—	1	...
TOTALS			...	20	9	...	—	2	...	5
			...	—	—	...	—	—	...	1

During the year 31 new cases of Tuberculosis were notified, 29 being cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and 2 of other Tuberculous disease.

12 cases of Tuberculosis were admitted for treatment at a Sanatorium, and 8 were discharged during the year.

The following table gives the incidence of Tuberculosis for the period 1928—1947 (20 years) :—

Tuberculosis.

		1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Cases	...	24	30	20	26	15	25	12
Deaths	...	15	20	13	12	9	16	9
		1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
Cases	...	14	24	21	20	32	27	22
Deaths	...	5	12	6	7	8	9	13
		1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	
Cases	...	12	11	38	29	20	31	
Deaths	...	10	13	11	12	9	8	

The following table shows the number of cases notified during the past 37 years from various parts of the town. It will be realised, of course, that this does not mean that the disease was necessarily contracted at this address, as cases of this character frequently change their address :—

				New cases of Tuberculosis notified 1912-1947 inclusive.
Albert Street	...	...	...	20
All Saints' Road	...	...	...	8
Avon Street	...	...	...	31
Banbury Road	...	...	...	2
Barrack Street	...	...	...	2
Beauchamp Road	...	...	...	8
Birmingham Road	...	...	...	3
Bowling Green Street	...	...	...	3
Bridge End	...	...	...	11
Bridge Row	...	...	...	6
Bridge Street	...	...	...	3
Broad Street	...	...	...	3
Brook Street	...	...	...	12
The Butts	...	...	...	3
Castle Lane	...	...	...	7
Cape Road	...	...	...	16
Chapel Street	...	...	...	7
Chapman Street	...	...	...	9
Charles Street	...	...	...	4
Cherry Street	...	...	...	14
Church Street	...	...	...	8
Cliffe Hill	...	...	...	3
Commercial Buildings	...	...	...	5
Corn Market	...	...	...	2
Coten End	...	...	...	16
Coventry Road	...	...	...	8
Crompton Street	...	...	...	11
Cross Street	...	...	...	4
Deer Park Drive	...	...	...	10
Dickins Road	...	...	...	3
Edward Street	...	...	...	7
Emscote Road	...	...	...	28
Factory Yard	...	...	...	4
Friars Street	...	...	...	22
Gerrard Street	...	...	...	3
Greville Road	...	...	...	4
Guy's Cliffe Terrace	...	...	...	4
Guy Street	...	...	...	7
Hall Street	...	...	...	1
Hampton Street	...	...	...	8
Hanworth Road	...	...	...	4
Heathcote	...	...	...	2
High Street	...	...	...	6
Hill Street	...	...	...	14
Humphriss Street	...	...	...	18
Joyce Pool	...	...	...	2
Jury Street	...	...	...	2

New Cases of
Tuberculosis notified
1912-1947 inclusive.

Lakin Road	...	...	...	16
Lammas Walk	...	...	...	1
Linen Street	...	...	...	41
Longbridge	...	...	...	4
Lower Cape	...	...	...	9
Lyttleton Road	...	...	...	9
Market Street	...	...	...	11
Market Square	...	...	...	6
Meadow Road	...	...	...	5
Mill Street	...	...	...	4
Millers Road	...	...	...	8
Monk Street	...	...	...	5
Montague Road	...	...	...	1
Myton	...	...	...	11
New Street	...	...	...	2
Newburgh Crescent	...	...	...	6
North Rock	...	...	...	8
Oken Road	...	...	...	3
Old Square	...	...	...	2
Packmore Street	...	...	...	6
Paradise Street	...	...	...	5
Parkes Street	...	...	...	18
Peel Road	...	...	...	6
Pickard Street	...	...	...	17
Pickard Row	...	...	...	10
Priory Road	...	...	...	9
Queen's Square	...	...	...	5
Rock Terrace	...	...	...	1
St. John's	...	...	...	2
St. Nicholas' Church Street	...	...	...	11
St. Laurence Avenue	...	...	...	12
Saltisford	...	...	...	24
Sanders Street	...	...	...	9
Smith Street	...	...	...	14
Stand Street	...	...	...	16
Stratford Road	...	...	...	5
Theatre Street	...	...	...	6
Upper Cape	...	...	...	6
Victoria Street	...	...	...	7
Vine Lane	...	...	...	9
Wallace Street	...	...	...	6
Wathen Road	...	...	...	4
Wedgnock Green	...	...	...	5
West Road	...	...	...	6
West Street	...	...	...	17
Wharf Street	...	...	...	5
Woodcote Road	2
Woodhouse Street	16
Woodloes Lane	5
Warwick Hospital	51

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REPORT OF SANITARY INSPECTOR.

To the Council of the Borough of Warwick.

Mr. MAYOR and GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present my Report for the year ended 31st December, 1947.

INSPECTIONS.

Inspections and re-inspections of all classes totalled 4,460 compared with 3,430 in 1946. Numerous inspections necessitated by flood and gale damage in March and a systematic survey of rat infestations throughout the year resulted in this considerably increased number of inspections.

The Avon overflowed its banks on the 13th to 15th March, some days earlier than the beginning of the widespread and devastating floods elsewhere. Fifty-eight dwelling houses were flooded to varying degrees; in 27 houses water rose to an appreciable height in living rooms and most of the occupiers were temporarily evacuated either to friends' houses or to reception centres hurriedly arranged by the Department with the ready co-operation of other departments and voluntary organisations. Flooding was principally confined to four streets where the houses are of a very poor type, generally worn-out, and forming an area very conveniently grouped for representation as a single Clearance Area. Houses in this area are ripe for such a process apart from flood dangers. The gale of March 16th followed closely and wrought much greater havoc than did the flood. Although the roofs of many newer houses were damaged, the extent of the damage was most reflected in the poor property, including all the houses previously flooded. First aid repairs were undertaken by the Department with the assistance of soldiers from Budbrooke Barracks. It is estimated that approximately 1,000 roofs (one in four of the houses in the town) were affected, many to a very serious extent. Local builders co-operated fully in attending to the most urgent repairs first, but it was very late in the year before adequate attention was given to the majority of houses damaged.

Of the five hundred and ninety-nine preliminary notices issued during the year, many related to roof defects. An analysis of this total and the 140 statutory notices is given in Table I.

HOUSING.

One house, closed under earlier Housing Act action, was demolished during the year.

The gravity of the housing situation, discussed in last year's report, has continued undiminished both from the point of view of overcrowding and the abnormally high proportion of unfit houses in the town. The small number of houses built has had little effect upon overcrowding and the appalling deficiency of dwellings available for the homeless has left untouched the problems associated with unfit houses. The position regarding families living in rooms is measurably worse and is discussed later. The condition of hundreds of unfit houses, too, has further deteriorated, and in this connection the damage caused by the gale which occurred on March 16th was

most serious in the houses already listed as unfit. On the grounds of expense and speed in remedying defects, repairs to this class of property had necessarily to be limited to patching, leaving the general condition of roofs and structures even more impaired than before. The cumulative effect of the severe weather of the early months of the year, coupled with the fact that little repair work has been undertaken since the lists of unfit houses were prepared in 1944, must mean that the figure of 834 houses requiring demolition is now an understatement. Although the town suffered no blitz damage during the War, the condition of its numerous poor houses is so appalling as to justify highly preferential treatment permitting a really large number of houses to be built in replacement of these unfit dwellings as quickly as possible.

SELECTION OF TENANTS FOR MUNICIPAL HOUSES.

Thirty permanent houses were erected during the year. Twenty-five of these are part of the principal new housing estate off Stratford Road and comprise 17 houses with 3 bedrooms and 8 houses with 4 bedrooms. The other 5 new houses are in Montague Road and Greville Road. In all, 31 families with a total population of 206, were rehoused in permanent houses. Selected tenants were either in overcrowded houses or rooms previously and in 7 cases there were serious medical considerations, including 3 cases of tuberculosis.

In the two years since the end of 1945, 92 families comprising 427 persons, have been rehoused, but during this same period the number of applicants has increased by 546, 175 of these being registered during the year under review. New applications are now usually from newly married couples and although the number of applications received during each month is gradually lessening, it is still greatly in excess of the number of new houses built.

The register of applicants was revised at the end of the year following a check in the course of which many names were removed chiefly by reason of applicants having applied to more than one authority in this area. Nevertheless the revised list totalled 1,214, of which 797 were applicants living in rooms and 417 had houses which were either grossly overcrowded or, more commonly, quite unfit for habitation. The figure for total applicants is much higher than that of other towns of similar size and proportionately higher than many of the large towns. At the end of the year it represented 85 for every thousand of the population and was still increasing; figures for other towns are more commonly 40 to 60 per thousand. This particularly high figure clearly points to the need for a proportionately greater allocation of new houses for Warwick than for elsewhere. So far allocations have been of the reverse order and small contracts have resulted in halting progress largely due to the fact that a regular flow in the organisation of the trades on the building site, possible with larger contracts, is absent in these small schemes. The incentives which result in a regular flow of houses are missing, there are inordinate delays, and when the authorisation of the next contract is contingent upon the progress made with the contract proceeding, the flow becomes more and more sluggish and the authority, instead of being allocated over a given period proportionately more houses than some other authorities—as I have previously emphasized should be the case—finds itself in an increasingly unfavourable position in relation to other towns.

Disused R.A.F. huts in which families had "squatted" during the previous year were converted into 20 temporary dwellings.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT INSPECTIONS.

Three thousand one hundred and sixteen inspections and reinspections were made for the purposes of the Public Health Act.

Most of the 572 Public Health Act notices issued related to dwelling house defects of a general nature and, as in previous years were limited to urgent matters, though in many cases the work required was extensive and costly. Although shortage of labour and materials continued to cause unavoidable delays, three other factors combined to account for the rather large number of notices outstanding at the end of the year. The first of these is to be found in the increased number of notices issued (572 preliminary and 130 statutory notices compared with 350 preliminary and 46 statutory in the previous year) and the fact that many of these were issued towards the end of the year. Secondly, builders with full order books too frequently executed the desirable and straight-forward work, refusing, or leaving for long periods, orders of a less acceptable nature. It must be stated that in this they were often not their own masters, since on more than one occasion, workmen refused to undertake work either through excessive dilapidation of the property or the dirty nature of the job. The third reason for delays in securing compliance with notices was due to the high cost of repairs to properties normally yielding a low return. This will give rise to increasing difficulties until prices fall substantially or an increase in rents is permitted. Though the problem is by no means confined to any one class of property, it is met with most acutely in the case of the low-rented unfit house. During the year there were numerous cases in which the cost of an essential repair that could not be further postponed was greater than the gross rent for the year. Increased reluctance by owners to place orders even for urgent work was very noticeable.

RESULTS OF COURT PROCEEDINGS TO ENFORCE NOTICES WERE AS FOLLOWS :—

<i>Situation of Premises.</i>	<i>Nature of Complaint.</i>	<i>Notice served under.</i>	<i>Result.</i>
Nos. 8, 10 & 12, Queen's Square.	Dilapidated house and de- fective W.C.	P.H.A. 1936. Section 93.	Work completed be- fore hearing ; Sum- monses withdrawn on payment of costs.
Leycester Cottage, Leycester Pl. High Street.	Dilapidated house.	P.H.A. 1936. Section 93.	Abatement Order made ; work car- ried out in default.

DRAINAGE, SANITARY ACCOMMODATION, WASHING ACCOMMODATION AND REFUSE RECEPTACLES.

Thirty-nine notices requiring choked drains to be cleared or defective drains to be repaired were complied with ; 37 notices requiring repairs to water-closets received attention ; 18 wash-houses were rebuilt or repaired in compliance with notices ; 72 dustbins required by notices were provided, 6 of them in default of owners, and 6 accumulations of refuse were removed.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There is now only one Common Lodging House in use. The return of lodgers sleeping in the town during the year is as follows :—

Adults :			
Males	...	...	5,251
Females	...	...	336
			Total 5,587
Under 10 years :			
Males	...	...	None.
Females	...	...	None.

VERMIN INFESTATIONS.

Rats and Mice.—Contracts were renewed with Warwickshire War Agricultural Committee for treatment of certain land and premises where serious infestations had occurred previously. Systematic investigations in the town to ascertain infestations were conducted during the year.

The department dealt with infestations, principally of a minor degree, at 105 dwelling houses, 3 factories, 4 other business premises, one school and one refuse tip.

Bed Bugs.—Complaints of bed bug infestations were noticeably fewer than in previous years. Nevertheless, numerous infestations in the old and unfit houses were still evident and likely to persist in the absence of sustained co-operative action by tenants in adjoining infested houses. Apart from issuing insecticides to numerous applicants, the department treated 29 houses successfully. Thorough precautions to prevent infestation of new houses were adopted in every case where the tenants of infested houses were rehoused in municipal houses.

SMOKE NUISANCES.

Vertical boilers in use at two factories gave rise to considerable smoke nuisance. Although in both cases it would be difficult to abate the nuisance entirely without the installation of mechanical stokers and the use of more suitable fuel, it was found that faulty firing was a major contributory cause. The continued use of inferior fuel rendered action difficult, but improvements were observed except during periods when untrained stokers were temporarily employed or the plants were being forced.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION AT PUBLIC HOUSES AND PLACES OF PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT.

An additional water-closet at one licensed house and additional washing facilities at two others were provided. Sanitary conveniences at licensed premises generally continue to be of a good standard and well maintained.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

Three new factories were erected and adequate water-closet and washing facilities, comprising five water-closets, five lavatory basins, and one urinal, were installed. Additions, comprising eight water closets, six lavatory basins, one urinal and one sink, were made at two existing factories.

The register now includes 72 factories (58 having mechanical power—at these local authorities' duties are limited to the enforcement of Section 7 of the Factories Act, 1937—and 14 without mechanical power). Three notices were served and four, with one issued in the previous year, were complied with during the year.

SHOPS ACT, 1934.

Two notices requiring improvements to sanitary accommodation were complied with; in one case an additional water-closet was provided and in another case the water-closet apartment and the staff room were repaired thoroughly. A further notice, requiring additional sanitary accommodation, was outstanding at the end of the year.

TERMINAL DISINFECTION.

Thirty-five houses were disinfected following the removal of patients to hospital, or at the request of occupiers.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD. MILK AND DAIRIES.

Registers.—The following make up the current registers:—

Cowkeepers who are also retail purveyors of milk ...	5
Cowkeepers who are not retail purveyors of milk ...	12
Dairymen and retail purveyors of milk not included	
in above	21
Dairy Farms	17
Dairies other than farms	8

DAIRY PREMISES.

All cowsheds and dairies were inspected regularly during the year, a total of 112 inspections being made.

Dairy premises were generally well maintained, and a good standard of cleanliness was observed at most dairies.

Two new cowsheds with modern cooling room and sterilizing equipment were erected. A piped water supply was provided to another dairy farm.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS). ORDERS, 1936 to 1946.

The following licences were in operation during the year :—

Dealers' Licences to use the designation			
" Tuberculin Tested "	...	6	
" Pasteurised "	...	1	
Supplementary Licences to use designation			
" Tuberculin Tested "	...	1	
" Pasteurised "	...	4	

SAMPLES FOR BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

Nineteen samples of milk were submitted for bacteriological examination. The following table sets out the results :—

<i>Class of Milk.</i>	<i>Satis- factory.</i>	<i>Unsatis- factory.</i>	<i>Totals.</i>
ORDINARY.			
From farms in Borough	...	1	...
From farms in other districts	—	...	—
ACCREDITED.			
From farms in Borough	...	—	...
T.T. PASTEURISED.			
Bottled in other districts	...	6	...
TUBERCULIN TESTED.			
From bottled milk produced in other districts	...	3	...
From bulk milk produced in other districts	...	—	...
PASTEURISED.			
From bulk milk pasteurised in other districts	...	—	...
From bottled milk pasteurised in other districts	...	6	...
From bottled milk pasteurised in the Borough	...	1	...
From milk in course of treatment at plant in Borough	...	1	...
	18	1	19

Eight empty bottles were submitted to test the efficiency of bottle washing. Four gave excellent results, one gave fairly good results, and three gave poor results.

INSPECTION OF OTHER FOODS.

ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED FOR "SELF-SUPPLIERS" OF MEAT.

One hundred and seventy-seven pigs and four sheep were inspected.

The carcase and organs of one sheep, being moribund, the carcase and organs of one pig, affected by generalised tuberculosis, part of carcase and organs of a pig affected by localised tuberculosis, were voluntarily surrendered and destroyed.

INSPECTION OF FOOD AT RETAILERS' SHOPS AND MINISTRY OF FOOD STORES.

Three hundred and fifty-one visits for food inspection were made to shops and food stores.

Food unfit for human consumption weighed 2 tons, 4 cwts. 23 lbs. of which 15 cwt, 2 qr. 6 lbs. were returned for salvage purposes.

Parts of four carcasses including three hindquarters of imported beef, were found to be affected by bone taint and were returned to the abattoir for salvage.

INSPECTION OF SLAUGHTERHOUSES, BAKEHOUSES AND PREMISES USED FOR THE PREPARATION OF FOOD.

Forty-nine inspections of bakehouses and premises used for the preparation of food were made. There is no slaughterhouse in the Borough used for the centralized slaughtering scheme.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933.

Fourteen licences to slaughter or stun animals were granted.

Your obedient Servant,

J. BULLOCK,
Senior Sanitary Inspector, Borough of Warwick.

TABLE I.
BOROUGH OF WARWICK.

SUMMARY OF SANITARY WORK DONE IN THE SANITARY INSPECTOR'S
DEPARTMENT DURING THE YEAR 1947..

	Inspections and observations made.	Notices served.		Nuisance abated after notice.
		Statu- tory.	In- formal.	
Dwelling Houses and Schools ...	2575	74	426	366
Lodging Houses	4	—	1	—
Factories	33	—	3	4
Licensed Premises	14	—	—	1
Canal Boats	—	—	—	—
Water-closets	111	18	52	37
Drainage	135	1	45	39
Water Supply	23	—	6	6
Cinemas	—	—	—	—
Caravans	3	—	—	—
Dustbins	99	38	36	39
Deposits of Refuse	9	—	3	5
Pigsties	4	—	2	2
Vermin Infestations	870	—	1	—
Shops (Shops Act, 1934) ...	49	—	3	2
Animals improperly kept ...	8	—	4	5
Smoke Nuisances	9	—	2	—
Dairies and Milk Shops ...	70	—	6	6
Cowsheds	32	—	2	3
Bakehouses	2	—	1	1
Slaughter Houses, Butchers' and other Retail Food Shops ...	351	—	1	—
Occasional Slaughter on Private Premises	105	—	—	—
Premises used for Food Preparation	47	—	3	1
Miscellaneous Nuisances	5	8	3	2
TOTALS	4460	139	600	519

	No.
Seizures and Surrenders of Unwholesome Food	98
Samples of Milk taken for bacteriological examination ...	19
Samples of Milk taken for biological tests	1
Lots of Infected Bedding, Disinfected or Destroyed	4
Houses Disinfected after cases of Infectious Disease ...	42

J. BULLOCK, Senior Sanitary Inspector.

TABLE II.

BOROUGH OF WARWICK.

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1947 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Nett.		Under 1 Year of age.		At all Ages.	
		Number.	Rate.	Number.	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.	Number.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1941	15,240	242	15.9	9	36	195	12.8
1942	15,290	280	18.4	9	32	168	11.0
1943	14,900	277	18.6	15	54	180	12.1
1944	14,300	310	21.7	7	23	171	11.9
1945	13,880	257	18.5	9	35	205	14.8
1946	14,310	304	21.2	11	36	157	11.0
1947	14,470	304	21.0	11	36	157	10.9

VITAL STATISTICS IN ENGLAND AND WALES, 1947.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

*Birth-rate, Death-rate, and Infantile Mortality during the Year 1947.
(Provisional Figures).*

Annual Rate per 1,000 Population.

			Live Births	Still Births.	Deaths.	Deaths under one year to 1,000 Births.
England and Wales	...	...	20.5	0.50	12.0	41
126 Great Towns, including London			23.3	0.62	13.0	47
148 Smaller Towns	...	...	22.2	0.54	11.9	36
London	...	...	22.7	0.49	12.8	37

TABLE III.

BOROUGH OF WARWICK.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE
YEAR 1947.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	Number of Cases notified.								Total cases removed to Hospital	Total Deaths.
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.								
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.	65 and upwards.		
Small-pox										
Plague										
Diphtheria (including Mem- branous Croup)	1					1			1	
Erysipelas	2					1		1		
Scarlet Fever	12		5	5		2			9	
Typhus Fever										
Enteric Fever										
Pneumonia	14	4			4	2	2	2		12
Malaria										
Dysentery										
Puerperal Pyrexia	1				1					
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	5	4					1			
Poliomyelitis	10		4	5	1					
Encephalitis Lethargica										
Ophthalmia Neonatorum										
Polio-Encephalitis	1		1							
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	29			5	5	11	6	2		6
Other forms of Tuberculosis	2		1		1					2
Totals	77	8	11	15	12	17	9	5	10	20

TABLE IV.
BOROUGH OF WARWICK.

CAUSES OF DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1947.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	MALES.	FEMALES.
All Causes	82	75
1 Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers ...	—	—
2 Cerebro Spinal Fever	—	—
3 Scarlet Fever	—	—
4 Whooping Cough	—	1
5 Diphtheria	—	—
6 Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ...	5	1
7 Other Forms of Tuberculosis	1	1
8 Syphilitic Diseases	—	—
9 Influenza	—	—
10 Measles	—	—
11 Ac. Polio-Myel and Polio-Enceph. ...	—	—
12 Ac. Infant Enceph.	—	—
13 Cancer of B. Cav. and Oesoph (M.) Uterus (F.)	2	—
14 Cancer of Stomach and Duod.	3	3
15 Cancer of Breast	—	4
16 Cancer, other Sites	9	6
17 Diabetes	—	1
18 Intra Cran. Vasc. Lesions... ..	6	9
19 Heart Disease	24	28
20 Other Dis. Circ. Sys.	3	3
21 Bronchitis	5	—
22 Pneumonia	7	5
23 Other Resp. Diseases	1	1
24 Ulcer of Stomach and Duod.	1	—
25 Diarrhoea (under 2 years)... ..	—	—
26 Appendicitis	—	—
27 Other Digestive Diseases	1	—
28 Nephritis	2	2
29 Puer. and Post Abort Sepsis	—	—
30 Other Maternal Causes	—	—
31 Premature Birth	1	—
32 Con. Mal., Birth Inj., etc.... ..	3	3
33 Suicide	1	—
34 Road Traffic Accidents	1	—
35 Other Violent Causes	—	4
36 All Other Causes	6	3



